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work of the early disciples of our Lord as will lead to the highest Christian character and service." It is essentially a work of synopses of Sunday School work, divided into lessons and days with question and answer.

Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death, by FREDERIC W. H. MYERS. Vol. I, pp. 700; Vol. II, pp. 660. Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1903.

This posthumous work has long been expected and really sums up the views of its author who was perhaps the most influential member of the movement known as psychic research. The main topics treated are:—disintegrations of personality, genius, sleep, hypnotism, sensory automatism, phantasms of the dead, motor automatism, transpossession and ecstasy. The editors have given a very valuable digest of the contents of each volume, but only careful reading can do justice to the great industry and ingenuity of this subtle and well trained mind. The contributions, which he has made in this book and previously, the conceptions of the relations between the sub-conscious and the normal mind, will always give him a high rank among psychologists. No one has contributed more toward the clearing up of portions of that vast field that lie between normal common sense and insanity. He has enriched many portions of this field by very valuable new facts collected from a very wide area and has given very many subtle explanations and made suggestions right and left of the highest value. Fortunately this work can now be tolerably well demarcated from his own pet hobby of objective demonstrations of post-mortem spiritual existence. No man was ever more supremely dominated by the desire to demonstrate immortality. This was the passion of his life. It largely determines the selection of his facts and colors every description of them. But, fully persuaded as we are that all this is as mistaken as it would be to interpret the facts of astronomy back to the formulæ of astrology and utterly inconclusive as it all is, we believe he has opened a new and rich mine for other theories which perhaps may ultimately arise and be the exact converse of his. It must here suffice to add only that to our thinking the key to the explanation of every phenomena is to be found in the past and not in the future, and when the great work of developing the doctrine of psychic evolution is complete many of his own facts will shine with a new lustre and point perhaps toward an utterly different goal and one which he would perhaps abhor.

L'Hypnotisme et la Suggestion, par DR. GRASSET. O. Doin, Paris, 1903. pp. 534.

The author of this attempt at a psychological synthesis is inspired by Pierre Janet and holds to his distinction between a superior and inferior psychism. He agrees with Bernheim that hypnotism is a state of suggestibility, but differs from this author in distinguishing between suggestion and persuasion, advice and education. Its curative effect he prefers to call pediatric rather than pedagogic. It is provided with good indexes and summaries.

Modern Spiritualism. A History and a Criticism. By FRANK PODMORE. Vol. I, pp. 307; Vol. II, pp. 374. Methuen and Co., London, 1902.

The author acknowledges his great indebtedness to Mrs. Sidgwick and Drs. Hodgson and Myers. This work gives an excellent history of the pedigree of spiritualism in Book I from the early times, including Paracelsus, Mesmer, Bertrand, Esdaile, and the American Movement, especially Andrew Jackson Davis. Book II is devoted to early American spiritualism beginning with Arcadia, and describing

the physical phenomena of clairvoyance, trance speaking, etc. Book III treats of spiritualism in England from the days of Elliotson in the Zoist and Robert Dale Owen down to the present time. Book IV treats the problems of mediumship, such as slate writing and automatism, with special chapters on a Dunglas home, Stainton Moses and Mrs. Piper. On the whole it is work of great value, and the story is faithfully told.

The Mystery of Sleep, by JOHN BIGELOW. Harper and Bros., New York, 1903. pp. 216.

This is an interesting general treatise, which does not attempt to go deeply into the modern psychology of the subject, but moves in the field of early authors, religion, health, etc. It is a convenient work to have at hand, because of its quotations and summaries of earlier views, but cannot be said to add much to our scientific knowledge.

Soul Shapes. T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1890. pp. 53.

This anonymous pamphlet was suggested by Francis Galton's work in visualization, which showed that some people conceived days of the week and numbers as colored, round, speckled, etc. This author claims to visualize souls and pictures in color four types of soul. Two are deep and two are superficial. The surface soul is most complex; the map of it shows the various faculties. The deep soul is much smaller and dark brown, with only a few red patches. The mixed soul is an oblate spheroid, yellow at the surface and darkening into brown at the center; while the blue soul, the highest and simplest type of all, is cerulean. The white soul, which is not painted, is God. Escaped souls try to seize others; they have all fallen away from God.

Zur Frage der Dementia præcox, von MAX JAHRMÄRKER. C. Marhold, Halle, 1903. pp. 119.

The strong point of this interesting pamphlet is the cases, large numbers of which have passed through the author's clinic. His main point is that Kraepelin's interpretation is too negative and does not recognize the great variety of ways and symptom-groups by which dementia is attained.

Introduction à la médecine de l'esprit, par MAURICE DE FLEURY. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 477.

The chief topics treated are the education of Salpêtrière, doctors and justice, doctors and literature, doctors and psychology, fatigue; and under moral medicine, laziness, depression, anger, and their treatment, medicine of the passions, with a concluding chapter on modern morals.

Biographic Clinics. The Origin of the Ill-Health of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley and Browning, by GEORGE M. GOULD. P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia, 1903. pp. 223.

Here is something certainly new. The author carefully collates the facts quoted from biographies of these five characters and then sums up a critical estimate of the health of each man, evaluating the effect of the different forms of the handicap by disease.

The Mental Status of Czolgosz the Assassin of President McKinley, by WALTER CHANNING. From the American Journal of Insanity, 1902, Vol. LIX, No. 2.

This is a very valuable work and the best complete summary of the whole matter, by the man perhaps most competent to treat it. Dr. Channing's conclusion is that insanity is the most reasonable and logical explanation of the crime.